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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/916,976	07/27/2001	Jyoti Mazumder	POM-12602/29	8577

25006 7590 01/24/2005

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BIRMINGHAM, MI 48009

EXAMINER

KOSOWSKI, ALEXANDER J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2125

DATE MAILED: 01/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Applicati n N .

09/916,976

Applicant(s)

MAZUMDER ET AL.

Examiner

Alexander J Kosowski

Art Unit

2125

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 July 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 July 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/23/02.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### DETAILED ACTION

- 1) Claims 1-8 are presented for examination.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

- 2) The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 3) Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jang et al (U.S. Pat 6,405,095), further in view of Bradbury et al (U.S. PG PUB 2002/0007294).

Referring to claim 1, Jang teaches a method of fabrication comprising the steps of: receiving digital data from computer tomography or magnetic resonance imaging (col. 15 lines 6-10), constructing a computer-aided design (CAD) file in accordance with the digital data (col. 14 lines 28-62); generating a tool path (col. 15 line 48 though col. 16 line 30); and fabricating a three-dimensional object by depositing material increments along the tool path using direct metal deposition (DMD) (col. 5 line 51 through col. 6 line 8 and col. 16 lines 10-16). However, Jang does not explicitly teach that biomedical implants are being fabricated, nor that the digital data obtained from CT or MRI scans is related to patient physiology.

Bradbury teaches a system for rapidly prototyping biomedical implants whereby CAD models are created after patient-specific anatomical digital data is gathered, and whereby data is converted to manufacturing instructions comprising tools paths to create three-dimensional models (Paragraph 0007, 0016 and 0022).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to receive digital data representative of patient physiology and to fabricate biomedical implants using the method taught by Jang since this would increase the responsiveness of the implant preparation and surgical planning process, would all customized construction of implants, and would yield superior dimensional matching to a patient's body, which should promote superior tissue and bone ingrowth (Bradbury, Paragraphs 0008 and 0051).

Referring to claim 2, Jang teaches the method of claim 1, further including the step of using a closed-loop DMD process, wherein the size of the increments are controlled through optical monitoring (col. 15 lines 11-21, whereby an optical monitor is a type of sensor).

Referring to claim 3, Jang teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the materials include one or more metals or ceramics (col. 5 lines 51-58).

Referring to claim 4, Jang teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the materials may include alumina (col. 5 lines 3-6).

Referring to claim 5, Jang teaches the method of claim 1, further including the step of fabricating the object out of different materials using the same DMD process (col. 6 lines 3-8).

Referring to claim 7, Jang teaches the above. However, Jang does not explicitly teach the step of embedding one or more sensors into the implant for diagnostic or data-acquisition purposes.

Bradbury teaches that sensors may be seeded into implants for diagnostic purposes (Paragraph 0031).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to embed sensors in implants in the method taught Jang above since this would allow the a part to be inspected at a later point after fabrication (Bradbury, Paragraph 0031).

Referring to claim 6, Jang teaches the method of claim 5, wherein the different materials include metals, ceramics, or polymers (col. 5 line 51 through col. 6 line 8).

Referring to claim 8, Jang teaches the above. However, Jang does not explicitly teach fabricating a scaffold structure suitable to bone ingrowth or ongrowth using the DMD process.

Bradbury teaches fabricating scaffold structures of custom shapes to help bone ingrowth (Paragraphs 0051 and 0082-0083).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to fabricate scaffold structures in the method taught by Jang since this would allow superior dimensional matching to a patient's body which would promote healing (Bradbury, Paragraph 0051).

### ***Conclusion***

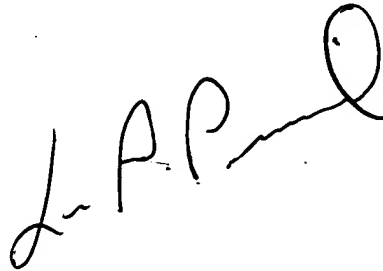
4) Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alexander J Kosowski whose telephone number is 571-272-3744. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, alternating Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Leo Picard can be reached on 571-272-3749. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306. In addition, the examiner's RightFAX number is 571-273-3744.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Alexander J. Kosowski  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 2125

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "L. A. Picard". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large loop at the end.

LEO PICARD  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100